

DANGER POISON

SODIUM MONOFLUOROACETATE

PREDACIDE
COYOTE CONTROL



RESTRICTED
TOXIC COLLAR SOLUTION
READ THE LABEL BEFORE USING

GUARANTEE: Sodium monofluoroacetate 10 mg per ml solution
REGISTRATION NO. 28865 PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT
NET CONTENTS: 60 ml collar device

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan Environment
Fish and Wildlife Branch
112 Research Drive
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

S7K 2H6
1-306-933-5767

NOTICE TO USER:

This pest control product is to be used only in accordance with the directions on the label. It is an offence under the Pest Control Products Act to use this product in a way that is inconsistent with the directions on the label. The user assumes the risk to persons or property that arises from any such use of this product. The product used under this label remains the property of the Saskatchewan Government.

NATURE OF RESTRICTION:

This product is for storage, use and handling only by persons authorized by Saskatchewan Environment.

RESTRICTED USES:

COYOTE

Toxic Collar

Place toxic collars containing up to 60 ml of solution on sheep or goats where predation has occurred. Each toxic collar shall be monitored by the applicator or landholder at least every 48 hours.

Use Limitations

1. For use where there is active predation of sheep or goats.
2. Toxic collars must not be set nearer than 800 metres from the boundary of a hamlet, village, town or city, nor closer than 400 metres from a residence except that of the landholder who has approved the use of the collars.

3. The user must immediately post warning signs at all normal access points to land where toxic collars are in use and remove the signs when the collars are no longer used.
4. A copy of this label must be provided by the user to the landholder where toxic collars are set.
5. The user or the livestock owner must monitor toxic collars at least every 48 hours to keep accurate records on the use of each toxic collar.

PRECAUTIONS:

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN AND UNAUTHORIZED PERSONNEL.

Sodium monofluoroacetate is toxic to all warm-blooded animals. Store toxic collars under lock and key in a dry place away from food, feed, domestic animals, and corrosive chemicals. Do not use in any manner that could contaminate food or feed. Wear gloves when handling. Wash hands thoroughly before eating or smoking. Remove guardian dogs from sheep or goats while toxic collars are set.

DISPOSAL:

Burn damaged or unusable toxic collars at high temperature, or bury to a depth of 60 cm. For information on the disposal of unused, unwanted product contact the provincial regulatory agency or the manufacturer. Contact the manufacturer and the provincial regulatory agency in case of a spill, and for clean-up of spills.

FIRST AID INSTRUCTIONS:

Speed is essential. Immediately cause vomiting by inserting a finger down the throat. Repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Then give 30 ml of Epsom salts in water. Have victim lie down and keep warm and quiet. Call a doctor or the Poison Control Centre (1-866-454-1212) immediately. Take container, label or product name and Pest Control Registration Number with you when seeking medical attention.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Sodium monofluoroacetate (1080) poisoning results from fluoroacetate changing into fluorocitrate within cell mitochondria. Poisoning is characterized by a symptom-free period of 0.5 to 2 hours or longer between ingestion and onset of symptoms (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and hyperactive behaviour leading to convulsions). In monkeys, and presumably in man, effects on the heart are the primary cause of death. The first symptoms of poisoning are changes of heart sounds and premature, weak contractions. No effective antidote is known, but treating the symptoms is effective in approximately 50% of human cases. Immediately cause a victim to vomit all stomach contents and give Epsom salts (magnesium sulphate). Compounds capable of supplying acetate ions give antidotal effects in animals including monkeys; the choice drugs are acetate and ethanol (2 g/kg of each). A single dose of magnesium sulphate (800 mg/kg) injected into muscle as a 50 per cent solution has saved the life of rats dosed with lethal amounts of sodium monofluoroacetate. Complete quiet and rest are required. Symptoms of non-lethal sodium monofluoroacetate poisoning will usually subside within 12-24 hours.

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